### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

PPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King CHARMING-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-SCHOOLMASTER-TREPSI-

SEWERY THEATRE, Bowery-GISIPPUS-OUR SAL-THE

SURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-SWESTERARM WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Par or the Public

LAURA MEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadw WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-Br

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

New York, Friday, January 25, 1856

By the arrival of the Baltic at this port yesterday we have three days' later advices from Europe than see received by the Africa. The news which she heings is interesting. Count Stackelberg, who is the bearer of the Russian reply to the proposals of the Allies, had left St. Petersburg, and was expected to arrive at Vienna about the 13th or 14th instant. The nature of this document is stated not to be decidedly unfavorable; but of course nothing is as yet accurately known on the subject. A general impression seems to prevail that Austria is this time in carnest, and that the withdrawal of her ambassado from St. Petersburg will be the result of a negative answer to the ultimatm. Prussia, too, is said to le at last making up her mind to take a determined course; and if the harmonious action of the other German States can be secured, it is not improbable that a pressure will be brought to bear on Russia from that quarter. This is no doubt the result of the extensive preparations which are being made by the Allies for next year's campaign in the Baltic, which will bring the war home to the frontiers of Prussia, and compel her to take part on either side. It is not likely that the Allie will allow her any longer to frustrate the objects of the blockade, by making her territory the channel of the foreign commerce of Russia.

From the Crimea there is scarcely an item of news. A small advantage had been gained by the French on the night of the 26th ult. against an outpost of the enemy, in which eighteen Russians were killed, and eighteen others were taken prisoners.

In Asia Minor no fresh operations are reported Omer Pasha had fallen back on Redout Kaleh, and his troops were suffering greatly from the inclemency of the weather and the harrassing attacks of

The Sound dues conference met on the 4th under the Presidency of M. Tegoboskie, the Russian commissioner. Mr. English and French envoys were present, but the conference adjourned without doing anything. Denmark has abandoned all hopes of a compromise for the present, and it is said that the government is in great embarrassment as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States on its first attempting to pass the Belts duty free. The plan of keeping a score against us, and presenting us the bill when the question is adjusted. us, we understand, been resolved upon. bould not like to endorse the draft.

The explanation of the readiness with which Sweden entered into the views of the Allies in regard to she recent treaty, is to be found in the fact that she had good reasons for believing that it was the intention of Russia to overrun and occupy part of he territory. The Danish cabinet has issu to the various European States exculpating herself from any participation in the Swedish treaty, it being her intention to adhere to a strict system of neutrality.

It has, it is said, been decided at the Council of War held at St. Petersburg to abandon the Crimea altoge ther, and to reinforce with the troops at present there the corps of General Mouravieff in the Caucasus, and the grand army of the centre under General Rannitive. This coincides with the views we lately expressed as to the probable plan of cam-

paign that would be resolved upon. A late arrival from Persia brings no confirmation

of the fall of Herat.

The foreign news by the Baltic produced no additional impression upon the market yesterday. The sales embraced about 600 bales cotton, with a concession in some cases of about ic. since the arrival of the Africa, though the market as a general thing could not be said to be well established. Flour improved about 12ic. per barrel, though the market was not active. Prime wheat was scarce and firm. Sales of inferior to good Tennessee red were made at \$1 90 a \$1 95, and a small lot of prime white do. sold at \$2 16. Corn was inactive, without change of moment Pork was heavy; new mess sold at \$16 374 a \$16 50, and 500 bbls, old mess at \$16. Sugars were firm, without change in prices. The stock was hight, being estimated at about 3,500 hhds., 3,500 boxes and 200 bags Brazil. The sales yesterday embraced about 400 hhds. Cuba and New Orleans at steady prices. Coffee was rather stiffer, with sales of about 1,400 bags Rio at 111c., with a small lot of prime at 121c. Freights to Liverpool and London were firm, with light engagements. To the Continent they were dull and unchanged.

By way of China we have the important new that a fleet of American whalers, on being refused provisions at Nagasaki, (Japan,) had helped themselves by force, leaving, however, an equivalent in This transaction led to a rencontre between the crews of the whalers and the inhabitants, in which a number of the latter were shot.

From South America we have advises dated at Buenos Ayres, 2d; Rio Janeiro, 15th; Bahia, 19th and Pernambuco, 21st of December. Sanguinary partisan strife had taken place in the streets of Montevideo between the adherents of Flores and Oribe, in which some hundred lives had been sacri fixed and many persons wounded. Oribe's expulsion was looked on as the only means of obtaining a peace A few cases of sholera had appeared at Pernambuco but Rio was free from the disease. The entries of sugar at Pernambuco were large, and hides sold well. At Rio Janeiro the coffee trade was active, and sugar dearer. English manufactures were in demand a Bahia, but prices were not remunerative. Freights were wanted. In that market sugar was 24s. 6d.

per cwt., and coffee 39s. 1d. Exchange 3s. 4d. The proceedings of the naval court martial upon Com. Ritchie, at Philadelphia yesterday-a report of which may be found under the telegraphic headwill be read with interest. Capt. Dupont was ex amined as a witness, and denied in the most em phatic manner that the epithets upon which the charge against the defendant is based, were ever applied to him. His official letter to the Department calling attention to the alleged assertions of Com Ritchie, was read. The evidence for the prosecution was closed, and that for the defence commences to

The steamship Northern Light left this port yes terday afternoon for San Juan. A posse of the United States Marshal's deputies were on hand for the filibusters, but those enterprising gentry either "laid low and kept dark," or had postponed their excursion to the rich placers of Nicaragua for the present. An absconding juvenile adventurer was the

only capture made. The Board of Aldermen met last evening. Their proceedings a full report of which we give else where-are very interesting. Several amendments to the tax law were suggested by the Finance Committee, of which the following were adopted:-\$75,000 for paving streets; \$30,000 for building the Third district police court and prison; \$30,000 for an iron railing around Tompkins square; \$50,000 An new place and silve; and the good for precting a

ument to the memory of the late Major General Worth. An amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the contingent expenses of the Mayor's office was struck out by a vote of eleven to eight. Several appointments of the heads of departments were confirmed. The nomination of Mr. James Irving as Superintendent of Public Buildings, was rejected by a vote of twelve to eight.

The Congressional proceedings yesterday are important. In the Senate Mr. Clayton presented a unication from the President, covering a letter dated Jan. 19, 1853, from Lord John Russell to Mr Crampton, on Central American affairs. It declares that the British government intends strictly to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, directly or indirectly, in Central Amer-ica. Mr. Clayton criticised this letter, and the policy of Great Britain, in terms of great severity; and Mr. Cass announced that on Monday next he should address the Senate on the subject. An important debate, in which the whole subject of our relations with England will be discussed, will commence on that day. A message on Kansas affairs was also communicated by the President. He attributes the nnhappy condition of things in the Territory partly aladministration of Gov. Reeder, partly to the "border ruffians," and partly to the abolition propagandists. He hints that the erection of Kansas into a State would put an end to the troubles. The subject was perred to the Committee on Ter ritories. In the House, L. Puller, the Know Nothing candidate for Spatter, withdrew from the contest. Subsequently, upon balloting, the Know Nothings divided their strength between Mr. Fuller and Mr. Ricaud, of Maryland. A coalition between the Southern Know Nothings and democrats upor Mr. Orr is regarded as entirely out of the question A terrible excitement was raised when the President's message upon Kansas was announced, the black republicans being desirous of rejecting it altogether. They were voted down, however, and the document was received.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Assembly the bill repealing the Prohibitory Liquor law was referred to a select committee of seven. A resolution calling upon the Manhattan Gas Company to report its amount of stock, its surplus and past dividends, was adopted.

Hon. Robert Toombs, United States Senator from Georgia, lectured in Boston on the slavery question last evening. We give an account of his reception and a sketch of his discourse, under the telegraphic head. The Senator made a favorable impre upon his audience.

#### The Speakership-A New Deal with the Old Cards.

The withdrawal of Col. Richardson by the democrats, and nominating Col. Orr, followed by the re-enactment of the old platform as a measure of compromise, is the last piece of absurdity we have heard of. If the principles of the democratic party are such as to require reasserting once a month-if the fidelity of democratic members is so questionable and doubtful that when one is to be trusted he must be tied hand and foot to the old platform, the proceedings of the caucus nominating Con-Orr were strictly proper.

But we must remember in connection with this new shuffle of the old cards-every one of which is marked-that Congress has been at work two months or thereabouts in fruitless efforts to elect a Speaker. During all this time it has been divided into three parties, neither of which has a controlling majority vote. Two of these parties, it has been supposed, have a little affinity for each other-there is one plank at least upon which they can stand. They are professed friends of the constitutionthey declare it their purpose to make that compact the basis of their respective organizations. In this, if in nothing else, there is a point of affinity between the democracy and the national Know Nothings. At length Col. Richardson is induced to resign the candidacy of the democracy. He did so, and forthwith another caucus is called, and Col. Orr, a gentlemanly and competent man, is placed in nomination for Speaker. There is a presumption arising from this movement, of course, that the democrats, in withdrawing Richardson, intended to effect, if possible, an organization of the House.

The country heard of the movement, and rejoiced. Parties had long enough usurped the place of patriotism, and long enough stood in the way of the discharge of public duties. The presentation of Col. Orr, too, was in many respects fortunate. He is an unexceptional national man. Unencumbered by the platform which in itself is well enough, he could be elected Speaker; tied down to that platform, from which Col. Richardson had just been released, he is no better than the latter. Besides, under the circumstances, the reassertion of the platform was in the last degree disrespectful to Orr, and utterly menacing to the national Know Nothings. The latter force, for a small party, has chosen, it occurs to us, to make blunders enough in this whole business, without imposing upon them this new

The House wants a Speaker. The country demands the defeat of Banks. He is an aboli tionist, and has so declared himself. There is no misfortune involved in our future history equal to that which shall call to the Speakership of the American House of Representatives an avowed disunionist. We trust the virtue of our system of government will never be put to such a test. An abolition member of the House, an abolition Senator, may be endured; but the Speaker of the popular branch of the Legislature, a contingent heir to the Presidency of the federal Union, should not be a disunionist, even in theory.

In this condition of things the proceedings of the democratic caucus nominating Colonel Orr, it strikes us, were most unjustifiable. They not only close the door to the national Know Nothings, but defiantly insult that interest. There was no more necessity for a new platform than there is now for a new constitution. It was not demanded even by the interests of party. It bears the impress alone of menace and of an intention, deliberately formed, of postponing the organization of the House. Granting that the Know Nothings hold a position utterly antagonistic to the democracy, so far as the legislative policy of the government is concerned, that is a point that should be overlooked in the present condition of the House. The object now is twofold-to defeat Banks and elect a national man. It is manifest that in order to secure these ends there must be a compromise-and in initiating this compromise, by one party or another, it will be understood to have been the result of necessity. The re-enactment of the Richardson platform, then, as a basis of union, was playing the old game of "heads win, tails you lose." The Know Nothings were thus driven back to Fuller, and literally compelled by the folly of the democrats to protract the contest for Speaker. It would have been easier and less offensive, indeed, to unite on Richardson than on his successor, in this state of things. So long as the voting was

upon the three candidates, each having avon-

ed his sentiments, the Know Nothings, being the fewest in number, could hardly find justification for refusing to go over to the democratic nominee; but the withdrawal of that nominee after seven and a half weeks' balloting, and the reassertion of the old platform, have gone far to justify the Fuller men in voting

The democratic platform at the con ment of the session was natural enough; but a democratic platform as a basis of compromise was a poor bait with which to catch the Know Nothings. It was a most offensive notice to all who did not concur in its provisions: and as it had been demonstrated that there was not a majority of the House in its favor. it was an act of supreme weakness and folly to revive it.

Again we say to the House of Representatives, the country expects you to organize and proceed to business; it expects you will elect a Speaker-a true, patriotic, national man; it expects you will give a final quietus to the abolitionists headed by Mr. Banks ; it expects you to do this in spite of the interests of parties, and on the principles of honesty and good faith to the Union. If your integrity requires bracing up by repeated pledges-if your patriotism is of that evanescent material that you cannot trust it for more than a month without renewed covenants-if your adhesion to party knows no relief-let us have the election of Banks t once, and let the country prepare for the co 1 sequences of your shameless neglect of the public interests and honor. Meanwhile, the responsibility for this state of things must rest upon those who are instrumental in placing us where we are.

THE WAR QUESTION-THE ADMINISTRATION SETTING ITSELF RIGHT.—Our administration at Washington has actually discovered that even the agitation of the question of a war with England is calculated to disturb our comme cial interests, notwithstanding such agitation may be all for Buncombe. The Washington Union authoritatively makes the following statement to set the President right:-

statement to set the President right:—

MISCHEVIOUS MISREPERSENATIONS.

It ought not to be expected that we should give a formal contradiction to the various rumors which are criginated here and transmitted by telegraph, either with the view of affecting the administration or of promoting the pecuniary interests of the papers to which they are sent. Occasionally, however, these rumors assume a character or are repeated with a degree of persistency which renders a contradiction necessary. Of this kind are the late reports as to the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from England, and as to the intention of the President to send to the Senate a special message in regard to pending difficulties with that government. For example, a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, on the 18th instant, that "the President will, as he stated yesterday, send a special message to the Senate in its executive character next Monday, or some day soon, in relation to our controversy with Great Britain." And again, the same correspondent, on the next day, said: "The President thas assured several Senators that he will, after some further consultation with the Cabinet, send to that body a message informing them concerning the condition of our difficulties with England, and submitting the same for their advice and consideration." The effect, if not the design, of all rumors of this kind, is to excite apprehensions as to a rupture between our government and that of Great Britain. To avoid any such consequences, it is only necessary for us to say that the whole batch of reports of the character allude to are entirely without foundation, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are entirely without foundation, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are entirely without foundation, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are entirely without foundation and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to whi

And so there is to be no war, after all. The alarm in the Message was a false alarm; or the President, under the influence of Marcy, has incontinently hauled down his red flag. Our adopted citizens, therefore, who have been counting upon an opening for an early invasion of Ireland, will have to wait a little longer. Mr. Buchanan is to be relieved at London upon his own request; Mr. Crampton's case is anything but belligerent; the affairs of Central America are "in statu quo ante bellum," and there is to be no special message to the Senate upon the subject, unless Gen. Walker, perchance, should interfere with Col. Kinney at Greytown. Our administration is altogether in an amiable mood, and Wall street is as calm as a summer's morning.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Senator Toombs in Boston. GREAT ANXIETY TO BEAR THE LECTURE OF THE GEN-

Since the arrival of the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Geor gia, in this city yesterday, and his becoming the guest of Hon. William Appleton, as might naturally be supposed there has been considerable conversational excitem ut

among that class who attend lectures, in regard to his proposed dissertation upon slavery, or, as the title is properly, the consistency of African slavery with the con tution of the United States and republican constitutions and the effects of the American Revolution upon the Afri There have been speculations of all sorts : some as to how he would be received on his first appearance on the platform; some as to the manner in which he would treat the subject—whether he would prove plucky to the

Southern, or plastery to the Nothern, predictions; and great many as to which portion of the comm would be most largely represented at the lecture, at the rate of fifty cents per head—the pro-slavery, the aboli tionist, or those who don't care a snap either side, an merely wish to see the Hon. Senator. however, were agreed that the advent of Mr Toombs, coming as it were to beard to lion in his den

and that too at the said lion's special invitation, was, to use a homely but appropriate word, "funny;" and as there are enough in Boston who like to have fun, no matter of what kind, whether it be in religion, politics or prize fighting. The result was as might have been exsected, the Tremont Temple was crowded to excess this vening. Those, however, who went with expectation of seeing a disturbance were disappointed, for with but very slight exceptions the dissent from the opinions expressed was manifested by a respectful silence; while throughout the lecture there were many passages which

eccived hearty applause.

At half past seven Mr. Toombs appeared upon the plat form, accompanied by Hon. William Appleton, Nathaniel Appleton, Esq., and some of the committee who have been instrumental in getting up the course of lectures He was greeted with applause on his entrance, and with out any introduction took the stand for the purpose of commencing his remarks. On doing so a single hiss was heard from the centre of the ball, which was quashed mmediately by cheers from all parts. But upon the subsiding of the latter, the same snaky demonstration ontinued. This, however, was soon silensed by Mr roombs himself, who, perfectly at home, remarked that it made no difference with him. People might choose their own means to express their feelings. Good kumos

prevailed, and the speaker proceeded. It is probable (said he) that the majority of the sentiments advanced on this occasion would be opposed to the honest convictions of most of those present, but he trusted that what might be said would tend in a manner to modify the asperity that now prevails between the North and South. What he had to say would be expressed with all respect and deference to the opinions of others, but with firmness and sincerity. The first portion of his lecture was occupied entirely with the history of the constitution of the United States, and the consideration of the elements which led to its formation, and the opinions of the men who contributed to its con-struction. He maintained that this instrument does not contain one single article that tended to prohibit slavery, but that, on the contrary, the institution was protected by it, though of course not prompted espe The right to hold slaves is left to the people of each State by its provisions, and no one State could die tate to the other what they should do in the matter. History tells us that the constitution was formed by the consent of thirteen slaveholding colonies, and at a time when the slave trade was practiced as a branch of lawful

commerce. There were anti-slavery men in those days as well as now. Mason, of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, and others equally great, had advocated the abolition of slavery; but it could not be done. It had been toxed upon them by England, and emancipation was morally impossible; and under existing circumstances it is so at impossible; and under existing circumstances it is so at the present day. I am not responsible for the constitu-tion as it stands now protecting slavery. The South is not responsible. It is your fathers—my fathers—the foun-ders of this glorious republic, that are responsible. They made the constitution as it is, allowing each State to made the constitutions, to hold slaves or not as they saw fit. And I think they did wisely. If the constitution is wrong, endeavor by all means to change it. If it conflicts with your views as to religion, politics, justice or conflicts with your views as to religion, politics, justice morality, use your energies towards making it conform your standard. The speaker asserted that is fact the formation of the constitution increased the number of siave and that, too, by the consent of Massachusetts and ever voter in New Ergland. This was proved by the prevision that the slave trade should exist twenty your from the time of its adoption, until 1801, and that there was an extension to 1808. During the time large numbers of slaves were imported, and a rapid increase waths consequence; and all this, too, brought about by Massachusetts votes, and against the protestations of many Southern anti-slavery advocates. Laws madince then by wise statement also sustained the views of Mr. Toomba, and an allusion was made to the Fugitive Slave law.

many Southern anti-disvery advocates. Laws made ince then by wise statemen also sustained the views of Mr. Toombs, and an allusion was made to the Fugitive Slave law.

Here there was an interruption by hisses from various parts of the hall, which were taken by the Hon. Senstor with the utmost self-possession and coolness. Gentlemen, said he, in an impressive manner, you may his your constitution if you wish, but you do not now hiss me. Go and put your curses where they belong, if you choose—upon the fathers of your country. We come here to speak of the constitution, and there are enough here and in the country to protect it. (Loud applause.) The speaker then alluded to the condition of the Souto in restrence to slavery; the influence, for good or bat, which that institution has upon it, and the easy control which their government exacted over all clauses, summing up with the remark, that since 1789 no Southern State even had occasion to call upon an extraordinary power to suppress insurrection. Some Northern States could not say as much. Allusions were then made to the Misseuri compromise. This law had been allowed to exist for years, but the legislation of 1854 was the step by which the constitution was brought back to its true bearings—the recognition of the rights of all States to legislate for themselves in regard to their own institutions. Throughout, all the South had acted upon this principle—the true principle of that document, to which every State in the Union is in good faith bound; and it is to be trusted all would soon agree to it.

In commencing on the second portion of his lecture, Senator Toombs remarked that the topic touched upon would be one which there would be less probabilities of himself and audience agreeing upon than the first, but he could not help that. This was the effect of that

principle—the true primage to this good shift bound; and it is to be trusted all would soon agree to it.

In commencing on the second portion of his becture, Senator Toombs remarked that the topic founded upon would be one which there would be less probabilities of himself and audience agreeing upon than the first but he could not help that. This was the effect of the Revolution, and the present system of Southers slavery upon the African race. He, without hesitation, proneumed it beneficial. The people of the North draw in direct comparisons in regard to the condition of the negro in the two sections of the country, both as to the action of the individual to himself and to the whites, comparisons which, when drawn, have never been sanctioned by reason or justice. You say that all the slaves should be emancipated immediately, and that no harn can be done by the act, to prove which you cite the condition of your free colored population. But how would it be if the million of inhabitants of Marsachusettist consisted of 500,0000 free blacks and 500.000 whites? Would your boasted prosperity be as it is now, and would not there be some disposition to look after the interest of the African in a different direction from that at present? Your prosperity as a free State, is not that you are exempt irom slavery; it is owing to the absence of the race from your milost. When our country first started, the slaves were not fitted for self government. They might be or might not in the future. There are no instances in histry that will prove that the African race were took the first step towards self-civilization, but there are multitudes of cases to prove that when one elevated in the human scale—being left to themselves—their tendency was to fall back into barbarism. The principles of our government are based upon the axiom that democracy is a government of men; republicanism a government of laws. Massachusetts adopted this sentiment at the outset, and so did Georgia. The laws therefore must be the good of the speaker, and in

charles cummer can speak in Tallahassee?" Another excited individual in the crowd cried, "Three cheers for Charles Summer!" But the response was like those de monstrations by the scholars at De-the-Boys Hall, on the return of Mr. Squeers—"Sighs with the child on." A moment after we saw a rank abolitionist lecturing the caller, telling him to treat a man decently when the little deer to express his honest opinions. We noticed a large number of colored persons present, and their baviour was such as might have been well confied by center or two of another complexion, who were less interested in the subject under discussion.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALEANY Jan. 24 1856 Mr. BROOKS introduced the bill of last year incorporating the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Steam Navigati Company; also a bill to prevent prize fighting and fight Mr. SPENCER introduced a resolution requesting Sen

tors and members of Congress to procure an appropria-tion for the repair of the Quarantine buildings. The bill relative to the adoption of children, and de fining the relationship which the parties to adoption small sustain towards each other, was adopted.

# Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1856. The bill repealing the act of last year exempting incor porated ecopanies from taxation when the profits fall be ow five per cent, was reported favorably. The bill to amend the act for the prevent

New York was reported favorably. The reports of the Inspector and Commissary General

were received.

The following notices of bills were made:-Mr. MERHAN-For the relief of the small

New York.

Mr. Handond—For the protection of gas consumers.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

Mr. Warren—Relative to the rights of married women.

Also, for the erection of the counties of Canisto, Highland and Irwin.

and Irwin.

Mr. Bravoort—To allow the Census Marshals of New York additional compensation.

Mr. Anneon—To regulate the compensation of the Assessors of the Street Department of New York city; also to enable the executive officers of the city of New Yerk to obtain evidence in discharge of their duties.

The Governor's message was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

the Whole.

Mr. B. Banymoved to give no reference to the portion
of the message relating to the Prohibitory Liquor law,
because the Governor had therein impeached the official
integrity of magistrates of New York without proof or ast cause.

A warm debate ensued, and at a quarter past 2 o'clock
the committee rose and reported progress, without

A warm decate ensued, and at a quarter past 2 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, without taking action.

THE MARINE COURT BILL.

Mr. B. BARY introduced a bill in relation to the Marine Court of New York, the main provisions of which

Marine Court of New York, the main provisions of which are as follows:

Sec. 1. Changes title to the "City Court of the City of New York," and raises the number of Judges to six—the present Judges holding office until the expiration of their term.

Sec. 2. The three extra Judges to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office until the next election, when three are to be elected. Those elected are to hold office for the respective terms of two, four and six years, to be decided by ballot, and thereafter the Judges all to be elected to serve six years.

to be decided by ballot, and thereafter the Judgee all to be elected to serve six years.

Sec. 3. The Judges so appointed and elected to perform like duties, have like powers, and receive like salaries with the Judgee of the Marine Court.

Ecc. 4. Extends the jurisdiction of the Court to cases of assault, libel, seduction, crim. con., and the like, where the damages calmed are not more than \$1,000. If not over that amount of damages be given when the action is brought in any other court, the defendant shall be entitled to full costs, and the plaintiff to none.

Sec. 5. Gives the court equal powers with the Court of Common Pleas, over all matters within its jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. Defines the course of proceedings in the commencement of an action in said Court. Defines the course of proceedings in the com-nt of an action in said Court.

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Sec. 7. The pleadings to be in writing, and verified on
eath, as in courts of superior jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Provides for plaintiff taking judgment by default, as in the Supreme Court, when the summons is not

answered.

Sec. 9. When issue shall be joined, the causes shall be not on general calendar for trial. put on general calendar for trial.

The remaining sections designate the costs; settles as to what amount the parties to the action shall be entitled; purvices that the present Clerk shall hold office until the expiration of bis term; authorizes the holding of special

Latest From the State Car OLD CLAIMS ERVIVED—PAY OF THE CENSUS MAR-SHALS—WASTEPUL EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING— MANBATTAN GAS COMPANY—NEW YORE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—THE PROBIBITORY LAW, ETC., ETC.

ALHANY, Jan. 24, 1856.
Many of the old Veterans, whose claims against the State have been rejected again and again, are here, importuning the members. Mr. Lee, of the Senate, has already reported several of these bills. Should those behind find equal success, and their claims be lobbied through, the Legislature would be compelled to levy an additional will tay to meet these demands.

If the Census Marshals had performed twenty per cent of their legitimate duty, there might be some propriety in giving them an advance for their labors; but when it is considered that the last whig Legislature when it is considered that the last whig Legislature to altered the law as to provide for marshals of the whig stamp only, who were required to sell the "Life of William H. Seward," it is doubtful whether, in view of this fact, the democrats and Americans of the Legislature will so far stuitify themselves as to double the pay of those distributors of Reward's book. Still there is a bill introduced in the Senate having this object in view.

Mr. Brocks stated in the Senate this morning that he had seen in some shop in this city several tons of public documents printed by authority of the last Legislature, sold as wrapping paper, which had never been delivered to either branch of the Legislature. Whose fault is it?

The House adopted Mr. Rud's resolution appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the public institutions of the city of New York. Is this intended for the especial benefit of Doctor Peet's Deafand Dumb Asylum? The Legislature contributed heavily towards the erection of the new institution. Let Prosper M. Wetmore make out a balance sheet.

What's the difficulty with the Manhattan Gas Company? Mr. Mahen, representing the first New York Assembly district, wants to know the condition of their ledger account. Set the clerks posting up the books, as the honerable gentlemen will be down upon them before they are aware of it.

Mr. Glover miroduced his bill, repealing the Prohibitory law. A motion was made to refer it to a select com-

tory law. A motion was made to refer it to a select committee of five, which twenty-eight of the ultras opposed; still it was so ordered.

We witnessed a refreshing discussion in the House on the Frohibitory law. A motion was made that so much of the Governor's message as relates to that law be referred to a committee of seven. Mr. B. Baily objected, on the ground that the message contained language improperly reflecting upon the judiciary and magistrates of the city of New York. He quoted thus:—"In the city of New York and others of our larger towns, it (the law) has, through the compivance of magistrates and executive officers sworn to sustain the law, been fingrantly disregarded, "&c., &c. Mr. B. said this language was an impeachment of those officers—a wholesale charge of dereliction of duty. It is a charge that the judiciary of the city were gullty of conniving, under their official oaths, and disregarded the law. It is the duty of the Iegislature to rebuke such language by refusing to send the subject to a committee. His Excellency had two defenders on the floor—Mr. Wakeman, of Genesee, and Judge Foot, of Ontario. The Know Nothings did not show their hand upen the questien. The matter was postponed for renewal to-morrow. derenders on the noor—ar. waterman Judge Foot, of Ontario. The Know show their hand upon the question. postponed for renewal to-morrow.

## Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1856. The session of the Board to-day was attended by a nu merous auditory of naval officers, it being known that the next witness would be Captain Dupont, to whom the epithets are said to have been applied.

The usual preliminary business having been gone through with, Captain J. S. Dupont was called to testify

for the prosecution.

Previous to the swearing of the witness, the accused put in a cautionary objection; he objected to Captain Dupont as a witness, so far as he might be called on to testify to anything said by Com. Ritchie in Washington between the 1st and 15th December—inasmuch as Capt. D. could not have heard the accused say anything whatever in relation to the matter. The counsel for the ac-cused explained that, of course, the accused could not tell what the witness might testify, but thought proper t introduce the objection at the outset.

Capt. Samuel F. Dupont was then sworn, and gave in

the following testimony:—
I consider it not irrelevant to commence by stating that for many years, since we sailed together as midshipthat for many restricted and myself had been on most commander Ritchie and myself had been on most

that for many years, since we sailed together as midshipmen, Commander Ritchie and myself had been on most friendly terms.

The counsel for the accused here stated that the accused would prefer that the witness would commence with the testimony relating to the present affair.

The Court, however, requested the witness to proceed, and it would judge of the relevancylof the testimony.

Witness—Nothing had ever occurred to interrupt this cordiality; in the month of June, 1856—the date I do not remember—after I had been appointed member of the board to carry out the law to promote the efficiency of the navy, I paid a short visit of a few hours to Philadelphia; soon after arriving I met Com. Ritchie in the street—he joined me, and we walked together; he almost immediately introduced the subject of the Naval Board and its probable action; I soon discovered that he seemed apprehensive and low spirited.

The counsel for accused here interrupted the witness, as "this testimony was certainly irrelevant."

Com. Ritchie—I never was low spirited or apprehensive at all.

Counsel for the accused—If the Court will allow us, we will active and refure in a few minutes with a statement.

as "this testimony was certainly irrelevant."

Com. Ritchie—I never was low spirited or apprehensive at all.

Counsel for the accused—If the Court will allow us, we will retire and return in a few minutes with a statement of our objections to this testimony.

Permission was granted, and the accused retired with the counsel; whereupon quite a stir ensued among the members of the court.

The counsel and accused having returned, the counsel read a paper containing his object ins to the testimony. The paper states that the testimony is irrelevant because the charge is not that Com. Ritchie used certain insuiting language to Captain Dupont, at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia, but that in Washington City, between Dec. I and Dec. 15, Com. K. openiy and publicly declared that he had used such language to Captain Dupont. The distinction is important. That the using suce language is an offence against naval discipline is not denied; but it has not been thought proper to try the accused upon such a charge, and all civil and military authorities agree that an individual cannot be tried for two offences in the same count or specification. He cannot be brought up to be tried for one offence, and then be called on to defend himself against another charge for which he has not prepared himself. The paper then goes on to say that if the testimony of Capt. Dupent be acmitted, and the accused be convicted because of it, the anomaly will be presented of a person brought up for trial for one offence, then convicted of that offence by testimony resevant to another, and afterwards be liable to be convicted a second time for the same offence. The paper further says that any act in violation of public opinion never operates beneficially; the most solemn laws which violate public sentiment being generally dead letters on the statute book and serving an useful purpose.

The Judge Advocate objected to this part of the paper, as it seemed like holding over the Court a threat of public disapprobation. The court did not sustain the excep

The Judge Advocate objected to this part of the paper, as it seemed like holding over the Court a threat of public disapprobation. The Court did not sustain the exception, not regarding the portion of the paper objected to direspectul.

The sounsel then proceeded with the reading. After completing the train of argument alluded to above, the paper says:—Even suppose, in the absence of the rules of evidence, how could words spoken at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia, addressed to Capt. D., as a member of the Retiring Board, explain language used subsequently at Washington City? The paper was quite long, and occupied considerable time; after it was concluded the Court was cleared, and at a quarter to one o'clock, the paper was taken into consideration.

The court being re-pened, the accused was informed that his objections had been sustained.

The witness then resumed:—I wish to premise that Com. Ritchie never, under any circumstances of time or place, nor in any connection, applied to me the epithets of Har, coward and scoundrel; I do not know that I can speak to anything contained between these dates and this specification, except that the whole conversation alluded to in the specification, turned entirely upon the action of the Naval Board in Com. Ritchie's case, and my supposed share in that action.

The accused again that action.

The accused again that action.

The accused again raised an objection, and the witness not being permitted to proceed, claimed the right of placing non the, record a copy of the official letter written by himself to the Secretary of the Mavy. This was objected to by the secured, but the objection was withdrawn with the understanding that Com. Ritchie would also have the right of submitting his letter in reply, also addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. The letter was then read, as follows:—

Wassinstor, Dec. 14, 1855.

She—I am compelled by a sense of duty to submit to the department for its action, the conduct of Commander Richie had been repealing evidence of the bearing wit perest and vary attempt

Eastern Division; Charles F. Smith, First Assistant Engineer.

Collectors.—J. Thomas Davis, West Troy; Natham Baker, Horse Heads; Nathaniel S. Pettengill, Dresden; Edward J. Galentine, Scottaville; John S. Skadden, Jr., Higgins; and W. W. Perkins, Badwinaville.

Weighmasters.—Benjamin P. Middletton, Strunton Pendletton and Watter Barre, Brooklyn; Charles W. Chase, Luther Caldwell, Edward C. Cline and John Fowler, New York; Joshua Munroe, David Ferry, Jr., Charles W. Whitney and Hiram Holden. Albany; Joseph P. Tuffer, Jr., Schermerhorn, Schenectady; Hiram Van Slyck and Leonard Moore, Utics; George H. Pliny, Rome; James L. Delwnater. Syracuse; Gideon Hurbut, Tonswanda; John E. Wadkins; Whitehall; Chester Penfield, John B. Hall and Charles C. Mattin, Oswego.

The work on the sections one hundred and ninety-six and one hundred and ninety-seven was ordered to be suspended until the question pending as a to the plan, &c., be settled.

The Board then adjourned till the 29th instant.

dient term.

Bean J O Denain, Secretary of the Navy.

No further questions were put to the witness by the Judge Advocate or accused, and his further attendance on the Court was dispensed with. The Judge Advocate announced that the examination of witnesses for the presecution was closed, and the Court adjourned.

The counsel for the accused will commence the defence this morning.

Appointments by the Canal Board

The Caral Board made the following additions

The Board then adjourned till the 29th instant.

The appointments for the eleventh section of the Eric
canal have not yet been made.

Criminal Matters in Bosto

TRIAL OF MESSES. COBURN AND DALFON.—THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

In the Municipal Court, to-day, Judge Nash presiding, Roward O. Coburn and Benjamin J. Dalton were put on trial for manslaughter in causing the death of William

trial for manalaughter in case of Summer.

Twenty-two witnesses were sworn for the prosecution; but the restimony has developed no new fact additional to what was shown at the preliminary examination before the Police Court.

Samuel C. White, alleged to be implicated in the fifty thousand dollars express robbery, was to-day discharged by the Court, and immediately atterwards was are arrested on a requisition from the Governor of New York. He will be taken to Buffalo, where, it is said, all the parties arrested for the robbery are to be tried.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISOURG, Jan. 24, 1856.

A resolution was offered in the House, to-day, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further legislation was not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States, exercising jurisdiction in this State. Rejected by 64 to 31.

A bill was then introduced to change the venue, in the Kane and Williamson case, frem Delaware county to Philadelphia.

New Jersey Affairs.

TRENTON, Jan. 24, 1856.
The Air Line Rai'raad bill was introduced into our Le islative Assembly to-day, with a strong speech by Mr. Parry.
The State Temperance Convention was held here to day.
The resolutions adopted declare strongly in favor of a
Prohibitory Liquor law.

Destructive Fire at Rome-Loss of Life.

Destructive Fire at Rome—Loss of Life.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1856.

A large block of wooden building-in this village, owned
by Whedon, Hawley & Co., was destroyed by fire this
mornisg, and a man named John Miller, employed by a.
grocer in the building, was burned to death, being in the
building when the roof fell in.

The building was occupied in part by the owners as a
storehouse, and was insured for \$6,000. The other occupants are as follows:—John Pollard, shoe dealer—loss
\$1,000; insured for \$1,000. Northrup & Etheridge, grocers—loss \$20,000; insured for \$1,1000. Shephard & Elmer, butter dealers—loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,500.
G. W. Tatt, grocer—loss \$1,500; insured for \$1,200.

The adjacent blocks were much injured. The total
loss is about \$60,000.

Baltimors, Jan. 24, 1866.

New Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst. are received, but they contain no news worth telegraphing. Railroad Accident. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1856.

The four o'clock train from New York encountered, near Metuchin, a vehicle crossing the track. Both horses attached to the venicle were killed, and the driver was slightly injured. The train was delayed an hour.

Markets.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1856.
Thirteen hundred head of beeves were offered to day, of which 520 were driven Eastward, 200 left over, and the remainder sold at \$6 a \$8 75 net. Hogs in demand, Sales at \$7 50 a \$7 75 per 100 lbs.

The Connolly Cass.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED.
Yesterday morning, William Connolly, alias Cosgrove, before Justice Osborne, to be more fully committed pre-vious to being conveyed to Boston for trial, on the charge of larceny and robbery there preferred against them by the Vermont merchant, Mr. J. Johnson. Officer Fatona of the Boston police, appeared against them, and made an affidavit against them, containing substantially the same facts as published exclusively in the HER same facts as published exclusively in the HERALD.

Wednesday, Connolly had his beard and whiskers, which
were very heavy when arrested, shaved off, and looked
quite youthful for one of his years and experience.
THE EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS
rends as follows:
City and County of New York, st.—

William Connolly being duly examined before the un-

rends as totiows:—
City and County of New York, ss.—
William Connolly being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz:—
Q. What is your name? A. William Connolly.
Q. How old are you? A. About 40.
Q. Where were you born? A. Dublin, Ireland.
Q. Where do you live? A. Corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Q. What is your occupation? A. Butcher.
Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. I know nothing of it whatever.
WILLIAM CONNOLLY.
Taken before me this 24th day of January, 1856.
B. W. OSBORNE, Police Justice.
City and County of New York, ss.—Margaret M. Connolly being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that she was at liberty to answer or not, all or any questions put to her, states as follows, viz:—
Q. What is your name? A. Margaret M. Connolly.
Q. How old are you? A. 36 years.
Q. Where do you live? A. Corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Q. What is your occupation? A. I keep house.
Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. I know nothing of it: I had nothing to do with it.

M. M. CONNOLLY.
Taken before me this 24th day of January, 1856.

thing of it; I had nothing to do with it.

Taken before me this 24th day of January, 1856.

B. W. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

The prisoners were then conveyed to the Tombs, to await the arrival of a requisition from Gov. Clark, previous to being conveyed to Boston for trial.

The officer states that the robbery took place on the 11th of September last, immediately after which the accused left the city and came on to New York. The male prisoner, on being asked by Captain Leonard why he had his beard shawed off, said that he thought he knew the party who had committed the robbery, and as he may be the controlled to the committed the robbery. his beard shaved off, said that he thought he knew the party who had committed the robbery, and as he was not unlike him in appearance and wore a heavy beard, he thought it only proper, in justice to himself, to divest himself of the immense amount of hair which covered his face. Blank contracts, a counterpart of the one which Johnson was compelled to sign, was found in the house where the occurrence took place. It will be remembered that the woman (Coanolly) when examined on the stand in the case of Judge Stuart, refused to tell where she lived in Boston, on the ground that it would infine her reputation among her acquaintance if they injure her reputation among her acquaintance if they knew her real character and name. The presumption now is that she was afraid the authorities in Boston would get some clue to the robbery which had taken place at her dwelling if she said she resided in the very nonse where the offence was committed a few months

An Alleged Fraudulent Banking House.

ARREST OF THE PARTIES AND EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE OSBORNE.

Testerday morning, officer Wallace, of the Emigrant Squad, arrested a person named Michael O'Beirne, keeping: banking house at No. 35 Fulton street, under the name banking house at No. 38 Fulton street, under the name of Roche, O'Beirne & Co., on charge of fraud while acting in the capacity of banker. The accused, it is charged, has derrauded hundreds of poor people out of their hard earnings by getting advances from them for their friends in Ireland and sending them worthless bills of exchange upon the Royal Bank of Dublin, Ireland. The complainant in the present case, Alice Connery, charges them with having defrauded her out of \$10 by giving her a worthless bill of exchange on the above bank in return for the advance. The following receipt from Roche, O'Beirne & Co. shows the extent of the transaction:

No. 35 Fulton St., New York, Oct. 18th, 1855.
Received, from Miss Alice Connery, ten dollars, for a draft issued on the Royal Bank of Ireland, for two pounds sierling, in favor of John Connery, No. 21,973, for payment or which we hold ourselves re-

ROCHE, O'BETRNE & CO. Besides the above receipt, Alice received a draft, which

£2. \$10.